The Pyongyang Times

No. 45 (742) Weekly Saturday, October 7, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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National Meeting of Educationalists Held; Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Attends

The National Meeting of Educationalists which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on September 29, honoured by the presence of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, successfully concluded its work on October 1.

Kim Jong Min, head of the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, and educationalists and officials of Party and government bodies spoke at the meeting on October 1.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a profound analysis of the demand of our revolutionary development and the present conditions of our education, made a historic speech which would serve as a programme in bringing about a new, great change in the education of the rising generation and the fulfilment of the three revolutions by thoroughly carrying out the "Theses on Socialist Education".

From the first days of its founding after liberation, to say nothing of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our Party had a high regard for scientists, educationalists and other working intellectuals, he said. This, he noted, is because the building of a new society by the working-class party requires the intellectuals and this is the reason why the working intellectuals, like the workers and peasants, constitute a component part of the Party as shown by our Party's emblem.

Though the intellectuals do not form a class, the intellectuals in colonies have a revolutionary spirit and therefore participate in the revolutionary struggle and play an important role in the building of a new society, he stated. He said that without them neither state construction nor socialist construction is possible.

He said that starting from scratch right after liberation when there was not a single university but were only one or two middle schools in each province, our country built higher educational institutions and trained native cadres and has today turned into a country which has a senior middle school in every *ri*, one hundred and scores of colleges and universities and gives education to all people.

This, he noted, clearly proves how deeply our people care for education and what a great effort our country directs to the education of the rising generation.

Saying that this shining victory we have achieved in the education of the rising generation is an unprecedented one in the history of our nation, he remarked that this is the most honourable and brilliant, great achievement possible only in the era of our Workers' Party.

It is not because we are rich that we direct such a great effort to the education of the rising generation, he said. He noted that it still requires time for our economy to catch up with that of developed countries and the situation of the country demands us to bear a heavy burden. Under such conditions, he said, it is not an easy undertaking to give free education to 8.6 million pupils and students accounting for more than half a population, supplying them with uniforms. But what a good thing it will be if we conduct the education of the rising generation well, though it is rather difficult at present, and thus intellectualize the entire members of society and realise communism.

It is an undertaking for the future of the nation and a very honourable task for leading all people to communist society where everyone is well off equally to develop education and intellectualize the whole society, he said. This was why our Party started building a university before anything else under the difficult conditions right after liberation, he added.

He said that we waged an arduous struggle, tightening the belts, for the development of education and, even in the hard time of the war, kept running institutions of higher learning and schools of all levels and called back university and college students from the front to educate them. After developing education with much toil, we now feel its great worth, pride and honour, he added.

He said that education has brought forth the great strength of the united Korean people who live and struggle with industry, in cheerful spirit, with vigor and a brilliant prospect.

Saying that had we not directed efforts to educational work, we would not have been able to rear the large army of intellectuals one million strong, or to achieve the unity and cohesion of our people firmly armed with the Juche idea, he stressed that now we are successfully operating our factories on the strength of the large army of one million intellectuals we have reared for ourselves and strengthening economic and technical cooperation with many countries.

If we had paid little attention to educational work, discouraged by the difficult economic situation in the past, we would not have solved the problem of intellectuals. But we registered big successes by paying preferential attention to it, he said, and added: This clearly proves how great and justified our Party's policy toward intellectuals was.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, can be carried out successfully only when the educational theses is thoroughly implemented.

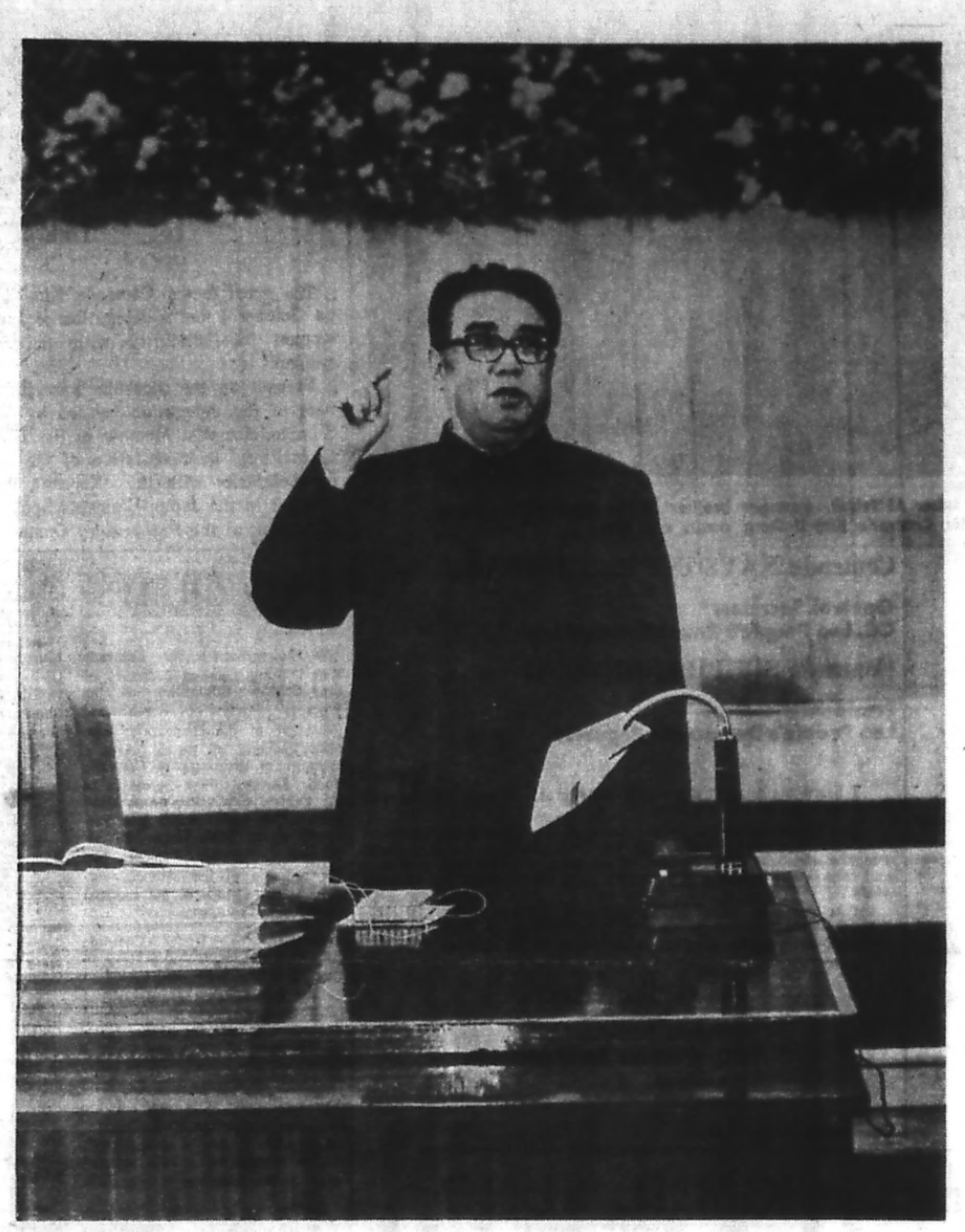
Saying that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the general line of our Party for accelerating socialist construction and reunifying the country, he remarked that it is important to properly implement the educational theses in order to build socialism well, reunify the country and make a big contribution to the world revolution by successfully carrying out the tasks of the three revolutions.

Saying that the educational theses and the three revolutions are closely linked together, he remarked that only when educational work is strengthened can the brain of people be filled with the Juche idea and the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy be successfully carried out through the technical revolution.

Saying that whether the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are successfully carried out or not and whether the material and technical foundations of socialism will be further consolidated or not in future, depend, in the final analysis, mainly on how the "Theses on Socialist Education" is implemented, he stressed: Only when the educational theses is carried through can the vast tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of time and the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of people be carried out successfully. He said that the educational theses can well be implemented, our country having a solid foundation and wherewithal for the development of education.

Saying that the educationalists and entire people should strive to implement the educational theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward detailed tasks and ways for this.

He said that, in order to thoroughly implement the educational theses it is necessary, above all, to further raise the quality of education.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a historic speech at the National Meeting of Educationalists, which will serve as a guideline for education

Noting that what is important in raising the quality of education is to improve that at the institutions of higher learning, he said that, to this end, the quality of education should be improved at the senior middle schools so that this question may be solved in an orderly manner.

He instructed that the qualities of the teachers should be enhanced in order to improve the quality of education. He said that its ways are, firstly, to strengthen the normal colleges and, secondly, to strengthen the work of reeducation of the incumbent teachers.

He taught that in order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary next to equip the schools with sufficient experimental apparatuses and solid practice bases.

He noted that what is also important in improving the quality of education is to arm the students with modern science and technology and that all the university and college students should study harder foreign languages.

Saying that Juche must be thoroughly established in applying advanced sciences and techniques, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the norm in this should be whether a given thing is necessary for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of our national economy, or not.

Saying that it should be raised as an important problem how to apply modern technique to our Juche-based industry, he said that qualities should be raised so as to further develop our economy with our raw materials and fuel. He said that, as we trained scientists and technicians armed with the Juche idea in the past, we could strengthen the Juche character of industry and safely develop economy constantly at a high rate, not embroiled in the fuel crisis, raw material crisis and economic crisis sweeping the world.

He emphasized that the principle to be adhered to in introducing advanced science and technology and raising the qualities of teachers is Juche-orientation and only when everything relies upon one's own thing and is made with one's own thing can independence and creativeness be given full play and urged the educational workers to hold higher the banner of the Juche idea.

He pointed out that to raise the quality of education, it is necessary next to pursue the study-first policy.

Saying that what is important in education is to follow the study-first policy, he proposed that, holding aloft the Party's slogan "Let the whole Party, the entire people and the whole army study!" the teachers, students and working people should all study hard, that they should strictly adhere to the principle of study, study and study and, to this end, a strict educational discipline should be enforced so as to thoroughly implement the educational programme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the provincial, city and county Party committees, people's committees and administrative committees should guarantee good conditions for the lessons of the school children and students.

He said that if a teacher has a single laggard in his class, he should be ashamed of it.

He said that there was the need to provide good material conditions of education in order to thoroughly implement the "Theses on Socialist Education".

He emphasized that the construction of schools should be undertaken on a large scale in urban and rural districts in accordance with a plan and urged that experimental apparatuses should be produced and supplied to the schools in larger quantities.

He required that many practice factories should be built at schools and a practice shop for students be built at each factory.

He insisted that a revolution should be made in paper production to publish a greater number of reference books for the students.

He proposed that libraries and book rooms should be built up better at the county seats and schools so that the students can read more books.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then indicated the concrete ways for the intellectualization of the whole society.

He said that our Party has set forth today the slogan of the intellectualization of the whole society and this is a very good one.

He explained that, to working-classize all the members of society, the intellectualization of the whole society should be realized and only then can all kinds of labour be made easier. He pointed out that to realize the intellectualization of the whole society means fulfilling the tasks of the final stage of the educational theses.

He emphasized that for the realization of the intellectualization of the whole society it is important to properly operate the study-while-working factory colleges and urged that many factory colleges, farm colleges and fishing ground colleges should be founded and operated well.

He stressed that the Party organizations, government bodies and administrative organs of all levels, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should provide conditions for the study of the entire people and thus thoroughly carry out the intellectualization of the whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on improving the Party's guidance in educational work.

And he insisted that the work of the Juvenile Corps (JC) and the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) at the schools should be strengthened.

He said that it is the superiority of our educational system to properly guide the extracurricular life of the school children and students so they may lead a collective life.

He hoped that the instructors of the JC and the LSWY would rear the school children and students into the successors to the revolution who would devote all their efforts to the fatherland and people, the Party and revolution and for the leader.

He concluded his speech by emphasizing that all the educationalists should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea of our Party and endeavour with all devotion for the thorough implementation of the educational theses.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

He was photographed together with those present at the meeting that day.

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The meeting was attended by more than 15,000 educational workers of schools at all levels from kindergartens and primary schools to universities and colleges, officials of central and local organizations of the Party and the League of Socialist Working Youth and administrative and economic organs and personnel concerned with education.

Present there were the members of the 6th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, teachers of schools at various levels and personnel concerned with education under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), now staying in the homeland.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, was placed with due respect on the platform. It was flanked on its either side with the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, mounted the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

At that moment, the attendants broke into stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

While the enthusiastic cheers were rocking the hall, model educational workers presented with a profound respect a basket of fragrant flowers to him, carrying infinite reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire educational workers and their ardent wishes for his good health and long life.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Jung Rin, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Bok, Rim Gye Chol and Hwang Jang Yop, Chairmen of the Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations, leading officials of all the provincial (municipal) Party organizations and model educational workers.

In the platform party were Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan); Kim Chang Hyon, Director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon; Kim Jong Min, principal of the Kobe Korean High School who is heading the 6th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan; Li Si Gu, Deputy President of Korean University; and Kang Sa Gyu, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, now staying in the homeland.

The opening address was followed by the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Read out at the meeting were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Publication of 'Theses on Socialist Education'", "Theses on Socialist Education" and "On Thoroughly Implementing 'Theses on Socialist Education'".

Comrade Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report "On Thoroughly Implementing 'Theses on Socialist Education' Authored by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung", which was followed by speeches of many educational workers.

At the September 30 session, Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University, and many other educational workers took the floor.

At the session, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung praised the great successes and precious experience gained in educational work under the Party's educational policy and gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in implementing the educational theses.

He said that it is very important in education to help the rising generation give full play to creativeness.

Saying that creativeness is an aspect of the Juche idea and it is needed in remoulding man and remaking nature, he noted that in order to educate the rising generation to display creativeness after graduation from schools, the school children and students should be firmly armed with the Juche idea and made to learn a lot of things of our own in our country.

Giving a deep-going analysis of the experience gained over the last 30 odd years in training revolutionary personnel, he said that in case of writing articles, those who studied things of our own at our colleges and universities write good articles, but those captivated by flunkeyism and dogmatism mechanically imitate others' things and such an article is an assembled one.

Saying that the members of the three-revolution teams who proceeded into the realities after receiving proper education in the Juche idea and substantially studying science and technology at our institutions of higher learning effect so many technical innovations by using their brains and displaying creativeness and thereby greatly contribute to socialist construction, he emphasized that only when the education of the rising generation is done well not to make them "bookworms" who only learn by heart and cannot apply their knowledge but to make them work with ingenuity, is it possible to rear living men, living technicians and living scholars.

Hearing the speech of a teacher of the Sinanju Girls' Senior Middle School which strengthened among the students political and ideological education with loyalty inculcation as the main, guiding 55 graduates to collectively advance to the socialist countryside last year to reliably defend the agricultural front, he said that the advancement of girl students to the countryside is a very good thing and an excellent example and taught that this example should be followed.

Hearing the speech of Comrade Li Dae Sun, a teacher of the Unchon Senior Middle School in Sohung county, North Hwanghae Province who, together with her husband, had devoted all her energy and wisdom to the education of the rising generation to bring up students as revolutionary personnel prepared mentally, morally and physically and today stood her daughters on the honourable educational front, he praised her family as an admirable one and extended congratulations to it in the name of the National Meeting of Educationalists.

The "Theses on Socialist Education", an immortal classic work made public by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Commitee of the Workers' Party of Korea last year is an imperishable great monumental document advanced by him with his penetration into the urgent demand of the revolutionary development of our times and on the basis of a comprehensive analysis and summing up of the historic experience and lessons in the building of socialist education, declared the report.

The educational theses put an end to all brands of educa-

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After meeting His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with him

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Meets Foreign Guests

His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Younger Brother of Amir of State of Kuwait

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 28 met His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Kil Jae-Gyong.

The guest conveyed the cordial regards of His Highness Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a talk with the guest in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Del. of Japanese Women

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 1 met a delegation of Japanese women for solidarity with the Korean women.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors, Representative of the Society for Solidarity with the Korean Women, Adviser to the Japan Women's Society and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Ho Jong Suk and other personages concerned were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

That day the delegation presented a precious gift with a profound respect to him.

Comrade TON DUC THANG
President
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
Comrade LE DUAN
General Secretary
CC, Communist Party of Viet Nam
Comrade TRUONG CHINH
Chairman of the Standing Committee
National Assembly
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Hanoi

Upon hearing the news that the southern basin of the Mekong River of your country suffered big damages from a flood, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and myself, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted area.

I believe that the Communist Party and the Government and people of Viet Nam will recover from the flood damages in a short time and stabilize the life of the population of the afflicted area.

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea
President
DPRK

Pyongyang, September 29, 1978

Comrade KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE
General Secretary
CC, Lao People's Revolutionary Party
Comrade SOUPHANOUVONG
President
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Vientiane

I heard the news that recently some areas of your country suffered big damages due to a flood.

In this connection I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas.

I believe that under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party the Lao people will speedily recover from the flood damages and stabilize the lives of the people in the afflicted areas.

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea
President
DPRK

Pyongyang, October 1, 1978

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to Head of State of Mali

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali.

A gift presentation ceremony was held in Bamako on September 21, according to a report.

Placed with due respect in the hall were portraits of President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Moussa Traore.

Present at the ceremony were Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mali, personages concerned and a large number of people.

DPRK Ambassador to Mali Kim Man Hyop was also present.

Authorized by the Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation received the gift.

Addressing the ceremony, the said Minister extended deep thanks of the Malian people to President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, wise leader of the Korean people, for his gift which will greatly help toward bringing the indestructible relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Malian peoples to a higher stage.

Noting that Mali has supported with all consistency the just struggle of the Korean people for the cause of national reunification, he extended full support to that cause.

He expressed the best wishes that President Kim Il Sung would enjoy good health and a long life.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Yeh Chien-ying**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel **Mengistu Haile Mariam**, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the revolution in Socialist Ethiopia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Jose Lopez Portillo**, President of the United States of Mexico, on the independence day of Mexico.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Moussa Traore**, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel **Ali Abdullah Saleh**, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the September 26 Revolution in the YAR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Willi Ritschard**, President of the Swiss Confederation, on his 60th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Samora Moises Machel**, President of FRELIMO and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on his 45th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Pol Pot**, Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Seretse Khama**, President of the Republic of Botswana, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Botswana.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of condolence from Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the death from illness of Comrade Han Ik Su, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Chairman of the Control Committee of the CC of the WPK.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from His Excellency **Ziaur Rahman**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on his departure from our country.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from His Excellency **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, upon his leaving our country.

National Meeting of Educationalists Held

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tional theories which regarded education as a mere teaching of knowledge; with its publication the bourgeois and opportunist educational theories went totally bankrupt and humanity came to successfully carry out the difficult and complex work of educating and remoulding people along a revolutionary line with a correct educational theory for rearing men as independent and creative social beings, the report said.

The great leader's educational theses, it went on, is an immortal great educational programme which opened a new epoch in the history of human thought of education and a true textbook which gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in education.

His educational theses is the powerful Juche-based educational programme of our times based on the profound principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything. It comprehensively embodies the immortal Juche idea. Herein lie the essential characteristics distinguishing all the theories contained in it from the former educational theories and doctrines and its unparalleled greatness, creativeness, undying truth and invincible might.

The educational theses is a communist educational programme which indicates a true way of rearing men as fully developed communistic revolutionaries who are prepared mentally, morally and physically by revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded that the men of a communist type brought up through socialist education are, in essence, revolutionized, working-classized and communized men and independent and creative men firmly equipped with the world outlook of Juche and possessed of deep knowledge of nature and society and strong physique. Thus, he was the first in history to clearly indicate the ultimate goal and direction of socialist and communist education.

The educational theses is an educational encyclopedia giving comprehensive answers to all problems arising in the practice of socialist education.

In the theses, he gave profound scientific answers to all the problems of principle concerning socialist education—from the basic theory of socialist pedagogy to the basic principles to be maintained in socialist educational work and its content and method, and from the socialist educational system and the duty and role of the educational institutions to the Party guidance and guarantee by the state and social support to educational work—and systematized them in an integral whole.

The immortal feats performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the development of the educational idea of the working class and the accomplishment of its revolutionary cause with the publication of the educational theses will shine long in history and mankind will highly praise forever him as the teacher who ushered in a new age of socialist and communist education and the founder of the Juche-based educational idea.

The report pointed out:

Our practical struggle has proven that the immortal educational theses is a powerful weapon for rapidly developing socialist education and clearly testified the judiciousness and invincible vitality of the theses.

The vitality of the educational theses has been manifested, firstly, in the fact that a great change has been brought about in the viewpoint and attitude of the functionaries and working people toward educational work, secondly, the educational content and method have been improved and the school records of students raised, thirdly, the responsibility and conciousness of the teachers as masters have been enhanced in educational work of the rising generation and fourthly, that the social support to educational work has been further strengthened.

It is the important tasks in implementing the educational theses and developing educational work to a new, higher stage to further improve the content of education by strictly abiding by the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, thoroughly establish scientific and revolutionary educational method, enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of teachers, further improve educational administration and strengthen the state guarantee and social support to educational work, stressed the report.

Speaking in an emotion-charged tone about the great efforts the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made to develop the socialist educational work and rear the rising generation as communistic revolutionaries of a Juche type prepared mentally, morally and physically, and his tender love, the speakers convincingly proved the correctness and invincible vitality of his great socialist educational theses with vivid facts testified in practice.

During the meeting extensive lectures for different schools on methods of instruction for generalization were arranged to carry through the "Theses on Socialist Education".

The assemblage giving enthusiastic cheers, fully inspired with the historic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

JUCHE-BASED EDUCATION IN FULL BLOOM UNDER THE RAYS OF GREAT EDUCATIONAL THESES

This country which had no university in the past has now 158 modernly-equipped universities and colleges and other schools of various levels. Over 8.6 million pupils and students accounting for more than half a population receive free education at the state expense. A study-while-working educational system is in force for broad segments of the working people. This means that all our people are at their books.

This epoch-making change is a precious fruit of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, and a great victory of our Party's Juche-based policies with regard to education and intellectuals.

Basing himself upon the immortal concept of Juche, the great leader placed educational work for the rising generation in the topmost position of consideration even in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. From this came the glorious tradition of the revolutionary education. When the North Korean Provisional People's Committee met at its first session after liberation, the first item on the agenda was the problem of pencils. Since then he, while definitely giving precedency to education, took educational work along the new royal road in each stage of the development of the revolution. He has never refused anything necessary for the education of the rising generation even under the difficult economic conditions of the country.

Last year, he put out his "Theses on Socialist Education", a summary of a rich experience and the impressive successes gained in the educational field that wrote a glorious page in our educational history. It has every claim to be a library in relation to the training of revolutionary personnel and a great programme of the Juche-based education, conceived to specify the clear-cut road to the intellectualization of the whole society.

Immensely bright is the future of our Juche-based education advancing under the rays of the great educational theses.

11-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific educational system and the most thoroughgoing free education, and combines general education and technical education on a high level."

The system of universal 11-year compulsory education now in force in our country is a scientific, revolutionary and popular educational system which aims to rear all members of the rising generation to be men with the skeleton of a revolutionary world outlook and perfect secondary general knowledge through one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

The policy of one-year compulsory preschool education, a component of the 11-year compulsory education system, is an entirely new and original one which opened up the way of preparatory education for the children under school age by placing the education of full five-years-old children under the category of compulsory schooling for the first time in history.

Measures were taken to conduct compulsory education for full five year olds in the senior course of kindergarten for their preparation for school education and to fix the age of entrance into primary school at full 6 years, one year earlier than in the former educational system. These steps are based on a scientific calculation, that is to say, almost all the children in our country attain a rapid development in terms of physique and intellectual and emotional sentiments, being nursed and educated collectively in creches and kindergartens from their early days.

The pupils who are through with kindergarten are to complete secondary general education in the course of 4-year primary school and then 6-year senior middle school.

Experience gained so far in education clearly shows that such an educational system is scientific and most reasonable.

One of the essential superiority of the universal 11-year compulsory education is that it gets all members of the rising generation to acquire complete secondary general knowledge and at least one kind of technical skill by properly combining general education and technical education on a high level.

In 11-year compulsory schooling a high standard of general knowledge is given. This general education enables the students to gain comprehensive knowledge about nature and society and build a sound basis on which they can possess an expert knowledge of modern science and technology.

Instruction in general basic knowledge is accentuated in general education. The main emphasis is on letting the pupils understand the general conception and essence of things and phenomena as well as the rudiments of the laws of their change and development, especially on imparting to them the general knowledge of elementary scientific branches such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in keeping with the trend of fast-developing science and technology, so that they may grasp fundamental theory and principles for introducing the latest achievements of science and technology.

Thus, those who join in public life after graduation from school can stand on their own feet and every one of them can enter institutions of higher learning, while on the job, to get special knowledge and they can complete college and university courses through self-study or through the educational system of studying while working.

In the 11-year compulsory education the rudiments of technology are taught as a link of secondary general education. Students are initiated into the fundamental principles of modern production and technology and the basic technical know-how of electricity and machinery, thereby opening up before them a broad way to acquire at least one kind of technical skill.

Students of senior middle school are encouraged to master more than one kind of practical technique and skill related to modern production in the national economy in conformity with the conditions of location and production of their province, and the students of graduation grade do practice in nearby factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, so that they can carry out their assignments on their own, skillfully handling automatic installations in their places of work immediately after they leave school.

As seen above, in the 11-year compulsory education system fundamental and comprehensive knowledge about nature and society is imparted to all members of the rising generation to perfect their secondary general knowledge and help them to acquire at least one kind of technical skill. This renders it possible to bring them up into versatilely-developed men.

Thanks to the universal 11-year compulsory education system which is scientific, popular and revolutionary—an embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the sphere of education—all members of our rising generation are reared into fine personnel well-qualified politically and ideologically, culturally and technically, studying free of charge under a single educational system till they reach the working age.

Yun Ok Son

A Technical Personnel Training Centre

Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute

The Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute is a dependable base for the training of native technical personnel in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"The institute, whose growth coincides with the history of our Republic, has contributed greatly to the country's prosperity, development and socialist construction."**

Ever since its inauguration in September 1948, the institute has done much to train technical personnel and develop science and technology under the constant care and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Competent Technical Personnel

The institute has many faculties, among them mechanical, electrical and metallurgical engineering and electronics faculties. Its courses and chairs run into scores. All these serve the purpose of training technical personnel needed in various areas of the national economy including the heavy industry.

Besides, there are a modernly-equipped polytechnical workshop, laboratories of different branches and a library of over 600,000 volumes.

Aside from regular-course students who are supported by state scholarship, a good many workers and office employees study at evening and correspondence courses of this institute. Foreign students from various countries are also enrolled.

Placing an accent on fully carrying into practice the principle of socialist pedagogy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the institute conducts professional technical education in line with the requirements of the development of our national economy and the prospect of our advancing Juche-based industry.

While constantly improving the content of teaching in keeping with the trend of the development of modern science, it applies the latest methods of instruction on all subjects, for example, the introduction of the method of calculation by electronic computers.

It not only gives theoretical knowledge of science and technology to the students but also fosters their practical ability to put it to use.

Intensified experiments through up-to-date instruments help towards the growth of the students' faculty of positive thinking and their creativity.

In practical education, importance is attached especially to practice at places of work. When going out for practice, the students are assigned the task of unravelling problems that crop up on the spot. At the same time, they are advised to put forward technical innovation proposals. In this course, they further consolidate what they acquired from books, promote their revolutionization and working-classization and admirably perform their part as disseminators of advanced technology among workers.

Like this, the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute produces useful and competent technical personnel firmly armed with the Juche idea and possessed of the latest scientific knowledge, in the process of implementing the "Theses on Socialist Education" enunciated by the great leader. Today the graduates of this institute play the core role in developing the country's science and technology in various branches of the national economy.

Contribution to Scientific, Technological Researches

The institute has several research institutes including the institute of unwrought steel and the mining and metal-working institute as well as postgraduate course and doctor's course, where numbers of scientists and research workers including doctors and professors engage in the research work for the development of education and science and technology.

The institute has solved many matters in introducing the latest achievements of science and technology in various branches of the national economy, while preferentially resolving urgent problems raised in the construction of the Juche-based industry which relies on our natural resources. Scores of valuable results in the research work were made public.

Anthracite coal sorter, fish shoal detector, tractor fit for slope and others designed and manufactured by the research group of this institute are quite serviceable.

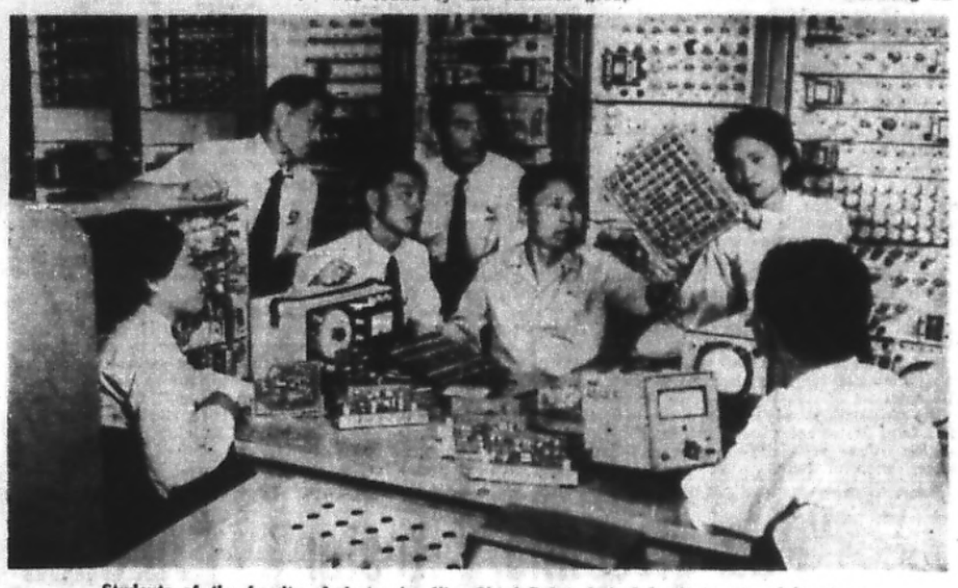
Teachers and senior scientific workers have discovered or exhumed a lot of things, firmly maintaining the stand of Juche. Recently, a huge deposit of anthracite was found by the research group of the institute. They also attained signal successes in the researches into facilities, apparatuses and metals essential for the development of our industry which has entered the stage of automation.

These results made in the research work are widely introduced in different realms of our national economy.

Today, the astitute vigorously pushes forward the research work necessary for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute was awarded the "Order of Kim Il Sung", the highest decoration in our country, for its great exploits in education and scientific research work.

Yun Jong Ok



Students of the faculty of electronics, Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, at a laboratory
Photo by Chon Sun Bok

Children enjoy to their hearts' content the benefit of 11-year compulsory education
Photo by Chae Gyong Sik

Workers in Daytime, Students in Nighttime

Well-furnished working people's senior middle schools and factory higher special schools and factory colleges have been set up in different parts of our country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Worker-students study radio engineering at the higher special radio engineering school attached to the Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory.

They go to school after their daily work.

The school staffed with able teachers assures them of sufficient conditions necessary for their studies.

Free access is allowed to well-equipped electronics experimental room, physical experimental room and automation and basic electric experimental room.

They study a wide range of subjects from the basic theory of electricity to television engineering. Thus they are training to become competent workers. Its students and graduates include many innovators and inventors and noted radio technicians. The deputy chief engineer and several other technical personnel of the factory finished colleges through this school.

They have played a big role in automating many machines and improving production processes for increased production.

Worker-students are found everywhere in our country. There are students' workteams at the Kangson Steel Complex and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, and all the members of the Paekgumsan Hero Platoon of the Ryongyang Mine are college students.

The members of this platoon already fulfilled their annual plan. They are all honour and excellent students.

Splendid Harvest

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"Today when crop failure is a world-wide occurrence due to the effect of the cold front, agricultural production is making great strides and rich crops are brought in every year in our country. This gives us high pride and honour."**

The socialist countryside of Korea gathers a rich crop every year, not affected by freaky nature and chance factors. This year, too, it enjoys an abundant crop.

Bumper crop in Korea every year owes entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and full incorporation of his rural theses and Juche-based farming methods.

This year, too, he defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts, aroused our people to attain the goal of 8.8 million-ton grain production and took all measures to overcome the influence of the cold front by fully applying the Juche-based farming methods.

This was the main factor that has enabled our socialist cooperative fields to reap an unusual bumper crop this year.

In the rice-growing areas all over the country from the Pura, Unjon, Yoldusamcholli, Chaeryong and Yonbaek plains—granaries in the western coast—to the Anbyon and Hamju 100-ri plains in the eastern coast, the cooperative farmers are now busy gathering in well-ripe rice.

All the cooperative farms in Yomju county on the Pura plain of North Pyongan Province confidently envisage an average increase of 1.6 tons of rice per *chongbo* (hectare) as compared with last year.

In Sukchon county on the Yoldusamcholli plain it is expected that grain output will increase by more than 26,000 tons as against last year, taking the county as a whole. Sixteen cooperative farms in this county envisage more than 8 tons of per *chongbo* rice output on an average and 7 of them over 9 tons.

Over the past 30 years the 100-ri Unjon plain reaped a rich crop annually following the creation of our Republic and its grain output has grown 10 times as compared with the years of occupation by the Japanese imperialists.

On the Posok Cooperative Farm on this plain the per *chongbo* rice output is expected to increase by 1.5-2 tons on the average as against last year.

At present rice-harvesters are working, making their way through the golden ears of rice which are billowy in the breeze, dyeing the whole land yellow. The Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm in Sukchon county already reaped much rice by carrying out its rice harvesting plan 1.5-2 times every day.

Rice grew well in the rice-growing areas in the eastern coast.

In Anbyon and Orang counties, it is expected that the per *chongbo* rice output will increase by 1.5 tons on the average as compared with the peak harvest year.

This year's maize-crop in the intermediary and mountainous areas is also excellent.

A much greater amount of maize than last year has already been brought in from the fields on the Ryongjin, Oeso, Pobu and Ponghwa cooperative farms in Kaechon county and from the fields in Anju, Kangdong, Yangdok, Songchon and Uiju counties and other intermediary and mountainous areas.

Harvesting is nearing completion in different parts of the country.

Pak Sun Chon

This season's splendid harvest means a steady stream of maize for the Pobu Cooperative Farm, Kaechon county
Photo by Chong Ui Yol

↑ Fruit is also plentiful

← The sight of rich crops brings a smile to the face of this girl (at the Sasan Cooperative Farm, Sukchon county)
Photo by Kim Bong Un

Doors of Dialogue Left Open At All Times

In his historic report delivered at the central meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out a policy that calls for holding a north-south dialogue. It is motivated by his desire to hasten Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

He said:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times."

The policy of attaining peaceful reunification through a dialogue is an absolutely correct one which accords with the character of the Korean reunification problem and the interests of our nation and of world peace.

Our people have lived harmoniously as a homogeneous nation in one and the same land for 5,000 long years. So, there is no ground whatsoever for them to fight each other by resorting to arms in contravention of their will in ending the temporary split imposed upon them by outside forces and achieving reunification.

If the country is to be reunified peacefully, the north and the south should sit at one table and, beginning with the matter of removing the mutual distrust caused by the prolonged partition, sincerely discuss all questions set in the way of reunification and find their solution. The north-south dialogue is an indispensable process in settling the Korean reunification question in a peaceful way.

That is why the Government of our Republic has made and is making every possible effort for the realization of dialogue since the country was partitioned.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have so far advanced reasonable proposals for peaceful reunification on more than 150 occasions and exerted themselves to materialize the north-south dialogue for their discussion and solution.

The publication of the July 4, 1972 Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the realization of the north-south dialogue are entirely the result of the earnest and sincere efforts of the Government of our Republic.

Even after the north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned broke off due to the south Korean puppet clique's mean perfidy, the Government of our Republic took the initiative for the contacts between Vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission and put forward concrete proposals time and again with a view to normalizing dialogue.

The joint meeting of our political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January last year set forth a 4-point save-the-nation proposal for the achievement of the country's independent and peaceful reunification and proposed again the convocation of a north-south political consultative meeting composed of representatives of political parties and public organizations and representatives of people from all walks of life.

Despite these endeavours a dialogue for reunification still remains unrealized. This is entirely due to the treacherous and splitting machinations of the south Korean puppet clique.

As the great leader said, if a dialogue for Korean reunification is to take place and to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both parties should proceed from the right position with a sincere desire for reunification. This is prerequisite to dialogue and its very cornerstone.

From the outset traitor Pak Jung Hi and his ilk, however, regarded the dialogue as a means for rigging up "two Koreas" and realizing their ambition for long term office by perpetuating division.

No sooner had they turned round after signing the North-South Joint Statement than the south Korean puppets began to deny it. They, creating artificial difficulties and employing double-dealing and delaying tactics, turned down all our reasonable proposals at the talks. And outside the meeting hall they viciously committed perfidious acts totally violating the North-South Joint Statement.

From the first days of the start of dialogue they, advocating the "confrontation accompanied by dialogue", cooked up the "Yusin system" and pursued brutal fascist repression of the south Korean people's reunification movement as well as split and war. And in June 1973 they made public a "special statement" declaring the manufacture of "two Koreas" to be their chief policy. This virtually meant scuttling the dialogue itself.

Today their splitting manoeuvre has become pronounced to the extreme.

While begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by US troops and drawing in the Japanese reactionary forces on a fuller scale, the south Korean puppets are frenziedly stepping up war preparations, intensifying fascist offensive against the people and clamouring for "reunification through domination over communism".

On the other hand, they are glibly talking about "resumption of dialogue" and "cooperation". Recently they have put forward what they call "north-south economic cooperation plan".

This is nothing but a clumsy trick to shirk their responsibility for the rupture of dialogue and cover up their despicable nature of partitionists by resorting to exceedingly heinous double-edged tactics.

It is self-evident that we cannot conduct dialogue with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since they are seeking after confrontation with us and split under the slogans of "anti-communism" and "domination over communism" in reliance on outside forces.

The Government of our Republic keeps an open door for dialogue with the south Korean authorities and political parties.

If the south Korean authorities truly want a dialogue with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism and adopt a sincere attitude towards dialogue.

They should reaffirm the North-South Joint Statement, express their readiness to faithfully put it into effect, scrap their "two Koreas" policy and discontinue their anti-communist, repressive and war clamours.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in refusing to accept our fair proposal for peaceful reunification and continually seek after confrontation and split, they will surely be brought to a stern judgement of history and the people.

Li Jip

WHO SCUTTLED DIALOGUE?

A MEAN PERFIDY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic, broke off due to the south Korean authorities' mean perfidy, and remains in a state of abeyance to this day."

No sooner had the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique signed the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and turned round than they started brewing a vicious plot to rupture the north-south dialogue in violation of this statement.

At a press interview soon after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, Li Hu Rak, the then Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission, was intent on inciting antagonism and confrontation, saying that from now on the relations between the north and the south "changed from a confrontation without the accompaniment of dialogue to a confrontation with the accompaniment of dialogue".

Former puppet prime minister Kim Jong Pil ranted at the puppet national assembly on July 5, 1972: "Don't entertain too much hope and illusion about the joint statement, it's nothing but a scrap of paper". His utterance poured cold water over the south Korean people who were supporting the joint statement and it meant his denial of this statement.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors abandoned the principle of independence laid down in the joint statement and supplicated the US imperialist aggressive army for its continuous occupation of south Korea.

On July 6 that year, Kim Jong Pil jabbered: "Both the UN forces in south Korea and the UN Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea are not outside forces" and "Our principle of unification, UN-supervised general election, remains unchanged".

On September 2, the same year, traitor Pak Jung Hi gabbled: "UN forces is not outside forces" and "We will endeavour for the continued stationing of the US army through negotiations with the US".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique scrapped the principle of peaceful reunification and fanned up a war atmosphere.

On October 1, 1972, traitor Pak Jung Hi prattled: "Now is the time for us to fructify the all-out security structure. It's a time when we need to marshal the whole strength of people in an organized way, a time when all should rise and fight, taking up arms." He also accentuated the necessity of putting spurs to the "modernization of the ROK army" and war preparations.

In the period till the end of May 1974, after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement the cases of the enemy's violations of the military armistice agreement numbered more than 33,000.

The puppets ran counter to the principle of great national unity and, raising anti-communist clamour, incited north-south confrontation.

On July 8, 1972, Kim Jong Pil twaddled at the puppet national assembly: "There can be no essential change in our anti-communist position. We only change our heretofore stand of passive anti-communism to that of active anti-communism." Thus he stirred up anti-communist ideas.

The puppets increased the lesson hours concerning anti-communism 5-6 times at schools of all levels from primary schools up to colleges and universities and, socially, they organized anti-communist rallies, anti-communist oratorical contests, anti-communist lecture meetings and so on and so forth, launching a frantic anti-communist campaign. Moreover, they randomly arrested, imprisoned and murdered south Korean people and personages of all circles who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only overrode all the points agreed upon in the joint statement but also rejected point-blank the independent, peaceful reunification and upset completely the north-south dialogue.

In October that year, under the pretext of establishing the system of "peaceful unification" this band of fascists declared an "extraordinary martial law" on top of "state of emergency" and concocted the "Yusin system".

This is precisely a system of one-man dictatorship for permanent division of the country and a system of confrontation and war.

In June 1973, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique came forward with what they call a "special statement on diplomatic policy for peaceful unification" whose dominant theme was "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN", going so far as to openly proclaim the country's partition to be their policy.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who thus scuttled the north-south dialogue carried on their manoeuvres for division, confrontation and war more malevolently in later period, giving themselves up to realizing the "two Koreas" plot.

Kim Ik Su

Prime Mover—US Imperialism

The north-south dialogue which had been arranged to put into effect the agreed points mentioned in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972 was brought to a rupture and is still kept in abeyance. Why is that so?

The chief reason is that the US imperialists, keeping south Korea under their occupation, meddle in the internal affairs of Korea and hinder the holding of dialogue between Koreans in every way through instigating the south Korean puppets.

As soon as the North-South Joint Statement was published, the US imperialists "welcomed" it outwardly, but, in fact, obstructed the north-south dialogue maliciously from the very start.

At a press conference held on July 5, 1972, the day after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, a spokesman of the US Department of State said that the United States would continue to support the modernization of the "ROK" army and would not withdraw US troops even though the north-south dialogue proceeded and that only by so doing the south Korean puppets would be able to maintain the position of strength in the contact with north Korea and negotiate with it.

This is an open revelation of the US imperialists' blackhearted intention to prolong their occupation of south Korea for the materialization of their "two Koreas" policy and egg the south Korean puppets on to the "confrontation of strength" with us and make Koreans fight Koreans, instead of peaceful reunification.

Afterwards, the US imperialists harped on the same string without letup. Even now they palaver that they would "pull out troops" from south Korea and "support dialogue" between the north and the south. But there is no change at all in their ulterior motive.

In actual deed, they stepped up arms drive and war preparations in south Korea and, radically increasing their military "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, encouraged them to follow the course of showdown and war against us.

They decided to render 1,500 million dollars of military "aid" to the puppets so that the latter can carry out the "five-year plan for the modernization" of the puppet army which they brought forth timing with the start of the north-south dialogue. Furthermore, they decided to give 8,000 million dollars of military "aid" to them within the next three-four years under the name of "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop pullout" and are introducing large quantities of new-type murderous weapons and war materials into south Korea.

Thus south Korea has now become a powder magazine for a US imperialist nuclear war.

The north and south Korea's "simultaneous admission to the UN" broached by the south Korean puppets to break up the north-south dialogue is, purely and simply, a sleight of hand of the US imperialists. When the south Korean puppets made public the so-called "special statement" in June 1973, proclaiming creation of "two Koreas" to be their policy, the then US Secretary of State Rogers, voicing "active support for the entry into the UN" of the north and the south, said he "would make every possible effort" for this.

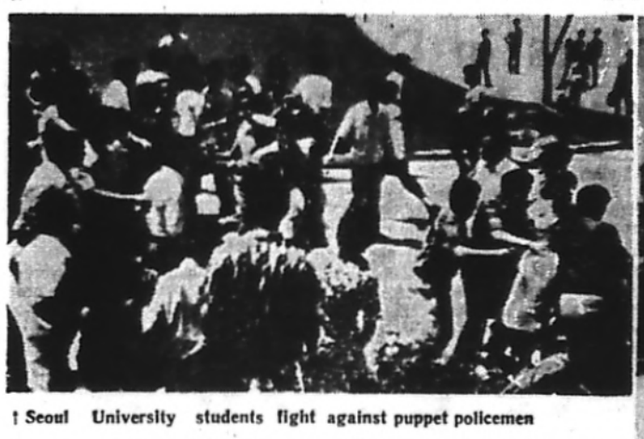
On the plea of observing "commitments" to the puppets, the US imperialists continue with their military occupation of south Korea, frantically push forward war preparations and talk glibly about "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition". Their feverish plot for fabrication of "two Koreas" is well known to all.

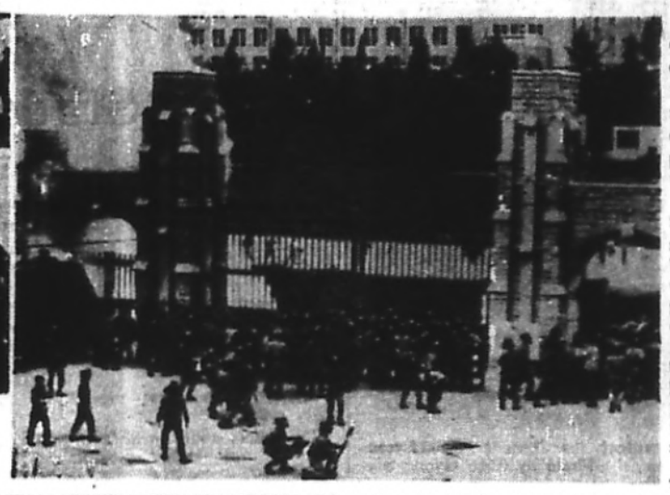
The US imperialists are the very culprits who hamper the north-south dialogue and oppose Korea's peaceful reunification.

Hwang Tae Ryong

"Pak Regime, Resign", "Abolish Yusin Constitution"

S. Korean Student Youth Fight On in Defiance of Fascist Suppression





↑ Seoul University students fight against puppet policemen

→ Puppet policemen firing tear gas shells to put Koryo University students' anti-"government" struggle under control

Students of Seoul University, on June 12 and 26, and students of Koryo University, on September 14, staged mass demonstrations against fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society.

They went into demo, chanting slogans: "Pak regime, resign", "Abolish Yusin Constitution and withdraw emergency decrees", "Guarantee academic freedom" and "Stop suppression of the labour movement".

As the demo gained momentum, the puppet clique let loose hundreds of riot police. The policemen brutally repressed the students, firing tear gas shells at them.

Dastardly Move For Subversion

With the approach of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea due in Tokyo in the coming November, the south Korean puppet clique are resorting to ever more vicious subversive activities and sabotages.

According to press reports, a group of 170 south Korean gangsters headed by Kim Jong Pil, a top-notch servant of puppet Pak Jung Hi and his ilk, will soon cross over to Japan as a "delegation of the south Korea-Japan friendship society" and play "a role of brake" to the work of the conference for its breakup, together with Japanese reactionaries.

At a time when sincere arrangements for the Second World Conference are under way with worldwide support of Korea's reunification, the puppets leave no stone unturned to lead the conference to a rupture. What a virulent challenge it is!

They have been working overtime to wreck the said Second World Conference from the moment its projected convocation in Japan was announced.

Under the spot command of the puppet embassy in Japan, they have let loose secret agents for subversion. Recently, the bosses of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and chief of its Japan branch put their heads together and knocked into shape a "field operative group" and worked out even an "action line" to upset the work of the conference.

The puppets do not hesitate to inveigle the Japanese authorities into the criminal intrigues to scuttle the conference, urging them to "control the anti-south Korean organizations" in Japan.

This is a despicable act which can be committed only by such arch traitors as the Pak Jung Hi clique who try to find a way out by opposing national reunification and perpetuating division.

All the Korean people are eagerly desirous of national reunification.

The progressive peoples of the world express daily-growing support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people to reunify the country which was bisected artificially by foreign forces.

The forthcoming Second World Conference reflects the desire of the world's people and the trend of the times; it is a manifestation of the firm solidarity of the world's people for our people's cause of justice.

Today the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people unanimously hope for successful preparations for the conference.

Notwithstanding this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique leave no means untried to create "two Koreas". Worse still, they are hard at work to bar the solidarity movement of the world's people for supporting Korea's reunification. Abominable traitors to the nation they are!

Their desperate attempts are futile.

The harder the puppets try, the clearer will their foul nature become and the louder will the voices of the world's people ring out in condemnation of them and in support of the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up their dastard manoeuvrings and resign power.

Li Jin Yong

Seoul Calling

Haughty Utterance

According to a Reuter dispatch, the south Korean puppet ambassador at Jakarta bragged of south Korea, speaking ill of the investment policy of the Indonesian government.

Chatting with members of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he blabbed: "Your government should be more open in cooperating with foreign countries, but it is not bold enough in inducting foreign investment."

How can an "ambassador" openly criticize the government policy of the country of his residence before civilians of that country? This is an outrageous intervention in the domestic affairs of another country and a rude manner contrary to the diplomatic custom.

What is more ridiculous is that he boasted of south Korea.

He blustered that "south Korea's economic growth has surpassed the expectations" of foreign countries, because the Pak Jung Hi cohorts unlimitedly introduced foreign capital, laying themselves open to "censure that they are selling off their country to the US and Japan."

It is an undeniable fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have sold out the country and the people to the US and Japan lock, stock, and barrel. But the south Korean puppet ambassador at Jakarta prattled about "economic growth." What a shameless lie it is!

The "growth" in south Korea means only the growth of the wealth of foreign monopolies and comprador capitalists which has resulted in its increased political subjugation, economic bankruptcy and the poverty of the popular masses.

Everyone knows well the miserable realities of south Korea which is on the verge of ruin, saddled with heavy foreign debts amounting to over 10,000 million dollars.

People only cast ridicule upon a stooge of imperialism and a despicable traitor who is ill-mannered and immoral and devoid of normal thought process, who is even lost to all sense of shame as a human being and who has the cheek to find fault with another country and makes reckless remarks at random without knowing where he is.

Korea-Congo Friendship Assoc. Formed

The Korea-Congo Friendship Association was formed.

An inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang on September 25, at which Kim Yong Sun was elected its Chairman.

The meeting adopted a letter to Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Uganda on the Road of Independent Development

On October 9, 1962 the Ugandan people won their national independence after a protracted struggle.

For 16 years since then they have scored fine successes in their efforts for the independent development of the country.

In his message of greetings sent to His Excellency Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, Life President of the Republic of Uganda, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President the Ugandan people have registered great successes in their struggle to build a new society, smashing all sorts of intrigues of the imperialists and their minions."

Following the independence the government of Uganda has taken a series of measures to get rid of the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and thus firm foundation of an independent national economy has been built.

Companies, factories and enterprises of foreign monopolies which squeezed out the life's blood of the Ugandan people are placed under state ownership and their names are all again Ugandanized.

Changes have also taken place in agricultrue which accounts for nearly 90 per cent of the national economy.

The onesidedness of the economy which leaned exclusively on the production of cotton and coffee has been eliminated and the output of wheat, maize, millet, peanut and other grain crops is on the steady increase.

Progress has been made in public health, too. After independence new hospitals came into being and various diseases disappeared. This year alone six hospitals were erected.

While following the non-aligned policy, the government and people of Uganda render support to the righteous struggle of the peoples of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces and dauntlessly combat the economic pressure of the US imperialists.

They highly estimate the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction and express positive support to and solidarity with our people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people send warm felicitations to the Ugandan people on their auspicious national holiday and wish them fresh results in their vigorous struggle waged under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Kim Gyong Hui

Kampala, capital of the Republic of Uganda

Published by the Pyongyang Times

Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

No. 13014 891124